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MONTHLY MEETING, JANUARY, 1841.

Thursday, Jan. 28, 1841. In the absence of the President of the Society, President QUINCY was called to the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter from Hon. Joel Parker, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, in acknowledgment of his election as a Corresponding Member of the Society.

President QUINCY returned to the Society sundry manuscripts, the property of the Society, received by him from the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Holmes.

Mr. AUSTIN renewed his motion, made at a previous meeting, for leave to take with him to the city of Washington Vol. IV. of the Trumbull Papers, containing the opinion of Murray (afterward Lord Mansfield) in relation to the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island Provinces, for the purpose of using the same before the Supreme Judicial Court, in the question pending between the two States as to their boundary line. Whereupon, after some discussion,

Voted, That leave be given to Mr. Austin, pursuant to his motion.

Mr. Young had permission to take from the Library one of the copies of Graham's "Chart of Cape Cod." *

The Librarian communicated donations from Hon. Abbott Lawrence, George Folsom, Esq., and Dr. Bass.

* Graham's "Chart of Cape Cod" was used by Mr. Young in preparing his map of Cape Cod, published in the "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers," which appeared this year. — Eds.

Present — Appleton, Bartlett, Cogswell, Judge Davis, Felt, Francis, Gibbs, Gray, Harris, Jenks, Lamson, Lowell, Mitchell, Quincy, Ripley, Savage, White, Willard, Worcester, and Young.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, Feb. 25, 1841. Mr. SAVAGE, the senior officer present, took the chair.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. GRAY was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The Librarian communicated donations from Dr. Jarvis, of Louisville, Hon. T. L. Winthrop, Charles Warren, Thomas Moore, and Dr. Lowell.

Voted, That the Librarian and Secretary cause the plan of Quebec, presented by Dr. Lowell, to be suitably repaired.

Voted, That Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, and Mr. Judd, of Northampton, have access to the Library for six months, in conformity with their request.

Voted, That the subject of taking books from the Library by persons not members be referred to Mr. Ticknor and Mr. Greenleaf.

The Standing Committee nominated Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, for a Resident Member, in the place of Joseph Coolidge, deceased.

On motion of Mr. LINCOLN,

Voted, That Dr. Lowell and Mr. Quincy be a committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense the Society entertains of the virtues of their late President, Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, deceased, and of their respect for his memory, and to consider what measures

should be adopted for the appropriate commemoration of their lamented benefactor.*

On motion of Judge DAVIS, it was

Voted, That at the next regular meeting the Society will proceed to fill the vacancy in the office of President, occasioned by the death of Mr. Winthrop, and that notice to this effect be given to the members by the Secretary.

Adjourned to Saturday next, at noon.

Present — Bancroft, Codman, Cogswell, Judge Davis, I. P. Davis, Felt, Francis, Gardner, Gray, Greenleaf, Harris, Lamson, Lowell, Quincy, Savage, Shattuck, Ticknor, Welles, White, and Worcester.

F. C. GRAY,

Secretary pro tempore.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Saturday, Feb. 27, 1841. Judge DAVIS was called to the chair. Mr. GRAY to act as Secretary.

On the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1841, by adjournment, for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee appointed on the 25th instant, on occasion of the death of their late President, the Hon. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, LL.D., to prepare Resolutions expressive of their sense of bereave-

* "Hon. T. L. Winthrop died on Monday the 22d, at six o'clock A.M."
Foot-note of the Secretary. — EDS.

ment by this event, and of their estimation of his many services, the report being now made and considered, it was thereupon unanimously

Voted, That this Society deeply laments the death of the late Hon. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, who has for many years presided over its deliberations with an urbanity and earnest devotion to its interests not less exemplary and honorable than useful; who, descending in a direct line from the first Governor of Massachusetts, has manifested through a long life the virtues which distinguished his illustrious ancestor; filled to general approbation, for several years, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth; and exemplified the true uses and fulfilled the obligations of wealth by the liberality of his private charities, and by his patronage of the several important institutions over which he presided, and others with which he was connected, evinced, as respects the Historical Society, by frequent and valuable benefactions.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the above vote to the family of the deceased.

Present — Cogswell, J. Davis, I. P. Davis, Gray, Harris, Lincoln, Lowell, Savage, and Young.

F. C. GRAY,

Secretary pro tempore.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, March 25, 1841. Rev. Dr. LOWELL was chosen President *pro tem.*

The record of the last meeting was then read.

Donations were communicated from Francis Markoe, Jr., Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science at Washington, Dr. Jarvis, Joseph E. Worcester, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Tryon Edwards, and Dr. Storer.

Mr. TICKNOR, from the Committee on the subject of taking books from the Library by persons not members, stated that the report of the Committee was in the hands of Mr. Greenleaf.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, Esq., was chosen a Resident Member of the Society, *vice* Joseph Coolidge, deceased.

Hon. JAMES SAVAGE was unanimously chosen President of the Society, *vice* Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, deceased.

Voted, That Mr. Dabney have access to the Library for six months, according to the permission granted at the last February meeting to Messrs. Paige and Judd.

Present — Appleton, Austin, Bartlett, Cogswell, J. Davis, I. P. Davis, Felt, Francis, Gray, Harris, Lamson, Lowell, Merrill, Mitchell, Pierce, Quincy, Ripley, Saltonstall, Savage, Ticknor, Tucker, Welles, Willard, Worcester, and Young.

ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1841.

Thursday, April 29, 1841. The President in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read.

Donations were communicated from Messrs. John Vaughan, James T. Austin, Lemuel Shattuck, Nathan Appleton, John Q. Adams, Rev. Drs. Lamson, Palfrey, and Cogswell; also, from John Pickering, Esq., a work of Pedro Angelis.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Henry Black, Esq., of Quebec, accepting his appointment as Corresponding Member.

Mr. TICKNOR, from the Committee on the subject of taking books from the Library by persons not members, reported certain rules, which were read, and, after some discussion, were severally accepted and placed on file, and it was

Voted, That the Librarian cause two hundred copies of said rules to be printed for the use of the members.*

* The following are the additions to the By-Laws made at this time. These provisions were subsequently incorporated into the next printed code, issued in 1853. No previous discussion or notice was necessary at this time, as a preliminary to the alteration of the By-Laws. It was only required that there should be eight persons present.

“LIBRARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

“Regulations adopted at the April meeting, 1841.

“1. In all cases where it can be done without risk of material injury, this Society recognises the duty of rendering its Library and other Collections useful to persons not members of its body, but engaged in researches, in which such persons may deem such a privilege important to them.

“2. At the written request of any member of this Society, the Librarian shall permit any person to visit and use the Library, at such times as the Librarian may be in attendance; such member becoming thereby responsible for any injury to the property of the Society that may result from such introduction of a stranger.

“3. At the written request of any member of this Society, the Librarian shall deliver to any one person indicated in such request, but to no more than one person at the same time, any book or books belonging to the Society, which the member himself could take out; such member, by such request, making himself responsible that all the rules relating to the book or books so taken out shall be as fully observed by the person authorized to receive them, as if he were a member; and that any injury accruing to the property of the Society, in consequence of the privilege thus granted, shall be made good by the member at whose request the grant is made.

“4. Once in three months, beginning with the regular meeting in July next, the Librarian shall lay before the Society a list of the names of the persons, not members, who, during the three months preceding the date of such report, may have had access to the Library, or the Collections of the Society, with a list of the books each may have taken out, and of the names of the members at whose request either of these privileges was granted; adding thereto a statement of each injury that may have accrued to the property of the Society in consequence of granting such permission, and the name of the member who is responsible for it.” — Eds.

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee appointed at the last October meeting in relation to the Benson manuscript account of the proceedings of the Commissioners for settling the River St. Croix, reported that he had caused search to be made for the manuscript in the Department of State at the city of Washington, but without success.*

A letter addressed to the late President of the Society by Donna Anna Isabel Torlade de Azambuja, of the city of Lisbon, June 7, 1840, was received, communicating the death of her father, Jacob Frederick Torlade de Azambuja, late Minister from Portugal to the United States, and a Corresponding Member of the Society, and requesting the Society to cause a subscription to be

* This manuscript is now in one of the cupboards of the Society. The following is written on a fly-leaf in the beginning of the book, by James Sullivan, the first President of the Society:—

“A Manuscript Statement of the Controversy between the United States of America and Great Britain, in regard to the Eastern Boundary of the former, in the year 1796; by the Honorable Egbert Benson, one of the Commissioners Presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society by the author, through the hands of His Excellency Governor Strong, Anno 1802.

“BENSON
BARCKLAY } *Commissioners.*
HOWELL }

JAMES SULLIVAN, *American Agent.*

WARD CHIPMAN, *British Agent.*”

There are four well executed manuscript maps at the end. The manuscript is bound, and labelled “St. Croix.”

Judge Sullivan died in December, 1808. The records of the Society do not indicate so early a presentation of the volume as his memorandum above quoted would show. Among the donations communicated at the January meeting, in 1816, is “Manuscript Account of Proceedings of Commissioners for settling the River St. Croix. From Hon. Egbert Benson.” It is quite possible that the volume was found, after his death, among the private papers of Judge Sullivan, and sent to the Society by his family; and, for the first time, formally entered as a gift in the records. The records, so far as observed, do not show its second restoration, so to speak, to the Library, concerning which so much anxiety was felt at this time. It may still have been reposing somewhere in the Library itself.—EDS.

opened in the country to enable her to erect a mausoleum to his memory in the place of his burial, the Cemetery dos Prazeres.*

After some remarks from Mr. ADAMS, the consideration of the subject subsided, and no order was taken thereupon.

Another letter to the late President, from Hon. Edward Everett, at Florence, was received, communicating a valuable donation of books to the Society from Count Jacob Gräberg de Hemsö.

The President, on the request of Hon. Mr. Everett, nominated Count Jacob Gräberg de Hemsö for Corresponding Member.

Voted, That Dr. Lowell and Mr. Quincy, the Committee appointed at the February meeting, be requested to designate some gentleman to prepare a memoir of our late venerated President, Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop.

The Committee having designated Mr. Savage, he was requested to prepare a memoir accordingly.†

Messrs. TICKNOR and I. P. DAVIS were appointed a committee to make the annual examination of the Treasurer's accounts.‡

Colonel Aspinwall, of London, through Professor Sparks, presented to the Society a manuscript copy of Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth," the only printed

* This gentleman was Chargé d'Affaires to the United States, from 1828 to 1834. There is no entry in the Society's records of his election as Corresponding Member. — EDS.

† Mr. Savage did not perform this service. A memoir of the late President by the Rev. Dr. Jenks is in 4 Collections, II. 202-214. — EDS.

‡ The report of the Auditing Committee forms a part of the record of the May meeting. — EDS.

copy known to exist being the one owned by Colonel Aspinwall.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. SPARKS,

Voted, That this Society has a due sense of the labors which Colonel Thomas Aspinwall has for many years bestowed in collecting rare works on American history, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to him for his valuable present of a manuscript copy of Eliot's "Christian Commonwealth."

Voted, To refer the manuscript to the Publishing Committee.*

Voted, To choose all the officers of the Society on one ticket.

Dr. BARTLETT and Rev. Dr. LAMSON, Scrutinizing Committee.

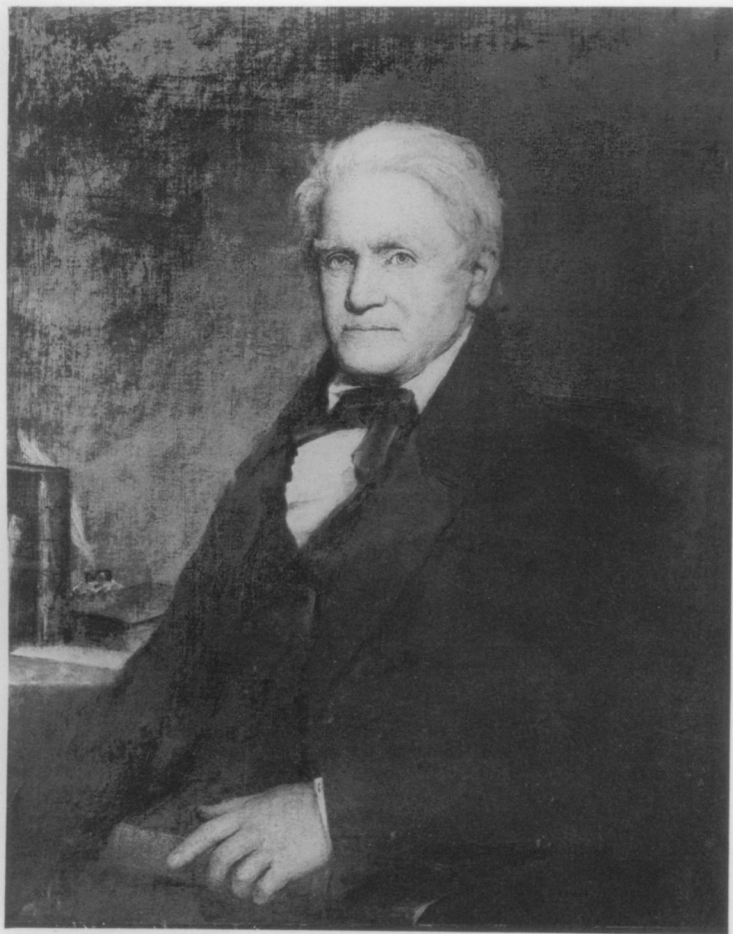
The Committee announced that the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz. :—

JAMES SAVAGE	PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH WILLARD	RECORDING SECRETARY.
CHARLES LOWELL	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
NAHUM MITCHELL	TREASURER.
THADDEUS M. HARRIS	LIBRARIAN.
ISAAC P. DAVIS	CABINET-KEEPER.
CONVERS FRANCIS	} STANDING COMMITTEE.
ALEXANDER YOUNG	
GEORGE TICKNOR	
SAMUEL P. GARDNER	
JOSEPH WILLARD	

Voted, That the Librarian cause Yates & Moulton's first part, and Moulton's second part, of the "History of New York" to be bound in one volume.

Present—The President, J. Q. Adams, Austin, Bartlett, Cogswell, J. Davis, I. P. Davis, Felt, Francis, Gray, Greenleaf, Greenwood, Hale, Homer, Jenks,

* It is published in 3 Collections, Vol. IX.—Eds.



Jas. Savage

Heliotype Printing Co., 220 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Lamson, Lowell, Pierce, Quincy, Ripley, Shattuck, Sparks, White, Willard, and Young.

JOSEPH WILLARD,
Recording Secretary.

[Three Resident Members died during the year, — Mr. Thomas Wallcut, the last survivor of “the founders,” Mr. Joseph Coolidge, and Lieutenant-Governor Winthrop, President of the Society. A memoir of the last named only has appeared in the Society’s volumes. Memoirs of the others here follow. — Eds.]

Memoir of Thomas Wallcut.

Among the earliest and most devoted friends and laborers in the work of the Massachusetts Historical Society was Thomas Wallcut, one of the ten original members of the Society, its first Recording Secretary, and for many years a cordial and efficient coworker with Jeremy Belknap, James Freeman, and other early members. He was not a man of brilliant talents, neither was he pretentious at all, but rather shrinking from notice, — at times, sensitively so; yet, withal, a man of warm heart and generous impulses; a man, too, of high moral principle, conscientiously devoted to the true and the right.

He was born in Boston, Aug. 16, 1758. His mother was a sister of Colonel Thomas Marshall, who was actively engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, and whose influence in the family, in connection with the exciting and trying events of the time when the war broke out, undoubtedly exerted a strong counteracting influence in regard to an object which was very dear to the heart of his mother. She was a woman of very decided character. She and her family, — respecta-

ble trades-people, of but moderate means, and not highly educated, — by force of character, entered with self-sacrificing energy upon whatever movements were started for doing good. The same characteristic, later in life, she carried into her school for little ones, which for years was known as Ma'am Wallcut's Dame School, where children, some of them of prominent families, received their earliest training, among whom were Lucius Manlius Sargent and Rev. Samuel Joseph May. But when her son Thomas was twelve years old, her aims for him assumed a peculiar turn. Sharing the religious opinions of the Orthodox churches of the period, she listened with eager interest when the labors and plans of the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, the ardent apostle for the conversion of the Indians, were earnestly and eloquently urged by Samson Occom, a gifted Indian preacher, who had been trained by Mr. Wheelock at his Indian School in Lebanon, Connecticut. Occom, having advocated this cause for two years in England, in 1770 landed in Boston, zealous to procure sympathy and aid for an object so dear to him. Mr. Wheelock had been working with this high aim, and with much success, during many years, at Lebanon, Connecticut, where, in aid of his labors, Joshua Moor had bequeathed his valuable farm, the nucleus of Moor's Indian Charity School. To lessen the distance between his school and the children of the forest, Dr. Wheelock had changed the scene of his labors to Hanover, New Hampshire, where from that date grew up, largely through his efforts, the since flourishing institution, Dartmouth College. Moor's Indian Charity School went with him. At that time it was one of his principal resources. His plan was to make the incipient college, as he had previously made his school in Connecticut, a kind of Normal School, for training Indian youths, of both sexes, to the habits and industries of civilized life, — a natural first step to their adoption of Christian doctrines and duties, — thus forming a connecting link, much needed, between the

life of the white man and that of the red man. The plan also included the training of promising white lads, whose parents would devote them for life to Indian missionary work. Thomas Wallcut, in 1770, was twelve years old, a gentle, quiet boy, not over fond of study, but a fair subject, as it seemed, for the preparatory training of the Indian Charity School, and a subsequent career in college, to be followed by a whole life of missionary labor. To his mother it seemed the highest ideal of life for her young son, and she gladly consented to his going forthwith, with suitable protectors, on an eight days' journey, as it then was, to Hanover. He there went through the four years' preparatory training, and in 1774, at sixteen, he passed examination, and was ready to enter upon his collegiate course.

His first step in that course, by Dr. Wheelock's decision, to fit him for greater usefulness as a future missionary among the Indians, was to go and reside among them, to learn their language and ways of living. He went in company with Rev. Levi Frisbie, then and for years before an efficient worker under Dr. Wheelock, and afterward minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was, moreover, father of Professor Levi Frisbie, of Harvard College, whom those who enjoyed his teaching and his society, in the good old days of Dr. Kirkland, will long and gratefully remember. Young Wallcut, then sixteen, in company with this loved guardian and friend, left Hanover, going, as he says in a letter found among his papers, on foot ninety miles to Crown Point, thence to the St. Francis tribe of Indians in Canada, where he was to find a home for more than a year. He was pleasantly located in what was called St. Francis Village, on the river Chaudière, not far from Montreal. Mr. Frisbie, busy in missionary work, at points not far distant, was to make frequent visits to his young *protégé*. It is affecting to read Dr. Wheelock's account of the matter, how four Indian boys came to the College, as he says, in Tommy's

place ; how tenderly the Doctor cared for them ; how providentially, as he expressed it, Tommy's mother, with her little daughter, was brought to reside in Hanover, and to take charge, like a mother, of the four lads, with six others, since brought there, and all for Christ's sake, and the sake of her own boy, then far away. It seems a pity that the plan could not have been carried out to completion ; but it was not to be. After the breaking out of the war, he left his Indian home, under a permit from Governor Guy Carlton, of Canada, and went to his mother at Hanover, where she was then living with his sister. After the evacuation of Boston by the King's troops, in March, 1776, she, with her son and daughter, returned thither. Dr. Wheelock's plan for converting and civilizing the children of the forest and the chase, was, for a time, at least, — and, as far as young Wallcut was concerned, for ever, — effectually crushed. On arriving in Boston, what a change had come over every thing ; and what a change over the destiny and character of the lad, now approaching eighteen years of age. All things were in commotion. His brother Benjamin, four years older than himself, whom his mother had left apprenticed to Mr. John Lucas, a baker at the South End, in what is now Lucas Street, had connected himself in marriage with Miss Sally Loring, the Rev. John Lathrop performing the ceremony at Mr. Lucas's house, Nov. 4, 1776.

Within a month, December 3, Benjamin entered the Continental army, in his uncle's, Colonel Thomas Marshall's, regiment, at the head of a company, of which his uncle had assured him that, if he would raise it, he should have the command. Another brother, Christopher, two years younger than Benjamin, had also come into the same regiment as ensign. The regiment was immediately to depart for Bennington, Vermont, which was reached in eleven days. On July 8, 1777, in an unsuccessful encounter with the Ninth British Regiment at Fort Ann, Christopher was killed, and Benjamin

was taken prisoner and carried to Quebec, whence, after a confinement of six months, he was released by exchange of prisoners. After nearly two years' further service, his health giving way, he resigned his commission, and retired from the army. Heart-breaking to their mother as was the death of one son and the carrying away as a prisoner of the other, there was still her youngest son, Thomas; and he, though naturally quiet and retiring in his disposition, was so worked upon and carried away in the general excitement that he went on a privateering cruise for about three months, from which eighty dollars of prize-money was paid afterward to his mother; but, not relishing a sea life, he then enlisted as a private in Captain Samuel King's company, belonging to Colonel Marshall's battalion, of Boston. Not long here, however, for in a few weeks we find him, more to his taste, acting as assistant clerk in the military hospital at Albany, New York, where Colonel Marshall's regiment was; and, soon after, early in 1779, established as steward and ward-master in the hospital at Barton's Point, in Boston, under the direction and control of Dr. John Warren, Surgeon-General. In this position he labored to the entire satisfaction of his superior officer, until, in 1782, the hospital was given up.

Peace following in 1783, and the country becoming quieted, new institutions were formed, and new questions on all matters, economical, political, moral, and religious, were started. In all these questions, and upon all plans growing out of them for improving the condition of things, Mr. Wallcut took a lively interest. He had a sensible, clear, and natural way of expressing himself in writing; though, as to speaking in public, he shrank from it entirely. Numerous were the hints thrown out, and the articles written by him for the newspapers of the day, as well as for the periodicals, then and subsequently springing into being. One of these, not very long-lived, in which he was actively interested, was

called "The Apollo." Years afterward, from 1803 to 1810, came up a much more able and important one,—the "Monthly Anthology," comprising the contributions of the best and most distinguished minds of the period. In its first three or four years he contributed several interesting articles for it. For several years he compiled the "Massachusetts Register," containing a list of post-offices, &c. A favorite idea of his was that all boundary lines, whether of towns, counties, states, or nations, should be those made by nature herself,—as rivers, lakes, mountain-ridges, &c.,—never by arbitrary or changeable lines, or even by degrees of latitude or longitude, thus avoiding, as he supposed, doubts and disputes that might lead to conflict; and he would have liked to have all political constituencies remodelled upon a simple plan, say, of a hundred cantons or electoral districts, which would prevent overgrown legislative bodies. These suggestions might be deemed fanciful; but a happier one, whether original with him or not, was seized upon and urged by him many years before it was adopted in practice. It was the institution of Savings Banks. The project of a canal across Cape Cod attracted his attention; and, by correspondence and writing articles in the newspapers, he labored for it. Another matter in which he took a deep interest was the exploration and settlement of the North-Western Territory. The Ohio Land Company was just started; and, on receiving his pay for hospital services, he invested nearly the whole of his means—a thousand dollars—in one of the shares of that company. Unsettled in his plans for future support, he set off for Ohio, on a tour of inspection, which lasted nearly six months. Sometimes by the lumbering stage-coach of the period, sometimes by water, and often and for long distances on foot, he reached the Muskingum River, in Ohio. A diary of his movements and experiences, which he kept for the last half of the time, and which is found among his papers, is very interesting. He had a vague idea of settling there;

but, after a brief survey of the lands which fell to his share, he abandoned the plan, and returned to Boston. It may be said here that this purchase of land in Ohio was the only financial investment he ever made in his life ; and, as an investment, it resulted as disastrously as many others have since done. Had he settled at the West, it might have been different ; but, living so far from his land, though for years he employed an agent, and repeatedly sent money to pay his taxes, when notified by his friends, it still happened that, through neglect growing out of his impaired health in subsequent years, the whole was eventually sold for taxes, until, as late as 1838, Nahum Ward, Esq., of Ohio, offered one hundred dollars for a quit-claim deed on the part of Mr. Wallcut, which was accepted.

But to return to the period of his early manhood, and the matters of deepest interest to him then. That was a season of development and change of all things around him and of ideas within him. Of course, it was upon questions that involved morals and religion that his mind passed through the most serious changes. His manner of life, from his childhood, had been after the strictest sect of Orthodoxy. Before going to Hanover, and while there, he had probably not thought at all for himself. Even while there, his mother and Dr. Wheelock and Mr. Frisbie did his religious thinking for him, after the most approved stereotyped fashion. But the American Revolution was the precursor to a revolution of thought on religious questions, as deep and vital as that was in politics, though not, like that, sudden and violent. It was, indeed, hardly perceptible for a time, but went on gradually and steadily through the century that has just closed.

It is curious to note, indeed, after his return from Hanover, and his being thrown into the excitements of the time, one thing which might justly have alarmed his anxious mother more than any change of religious views, which then probably had not begun to be developed. Among his papers

are found a few letters to him, — then about nineteen years of age, — from a set of boon companions, perhaps partners of his brief privateering cruise, who claimed him as a member of a club of rollicking, jolly fellows, having nightly carousals, and ridiculing every thing serious. It is difficult to believe that he entered into their revelries to any extent, or shared their spirit, so contrary to the whole tenor of his life before and afterwards. Nothing in keeping with such relaxed moral habits and tastes ever shows itself in him. His five years' hospital career was without a blemish of this sort.

After the peace, however, we find a renewal of an acquaintance with James Freeman, which began when they were boys together in the Latin School, and which now ripened into an intimacy of many years' duration. Mr. Freeman, having broken away from Orthodoxy, was settled in King's Chapel, on Congregational principles, by the wardens of the congregation, and without priestly sanction. Mr. Wallcut went with him, and for years attended on his ministrations, though the liturgy and forms of the chapel service, revised, indeed, doctrinally, had little attraction for him.

As another indication, about this time, of a change of views yet more radical, we may notice his growing regard for Quakerism. To account partly for this tendency, and partly for his devotedness to book collecting, we may mention a tradition, very probable in itself, yet without proof from any thing found among his papers. The tradition is that about this time, say from 1788 to 1795, he became intimate in the family of Joseph Hussey, a Quaker merchant, to one of whose daughters he was strongly attached, if not engaged for matrimony; but, the young lady soon afterward dying of consumption, to his great disappointment, he seems to have given up all thoughts of marriage, and henceforth devoted himself to antiquarian research and the collecting of books and pamphlets. Orations and occasional sermons, whatever had appeared before in print, or should yet be

published, he aimed to gather together, as material for history. Books became his hobby; they took the place of wife and children in his affections. To the fullest extent of his limited means and of the scanty room at his command in his mother's house, in High Street, he heaped up this peculiar kind of riches.

His intimacy with this Quaker family essentially modified his religious views. The simplicity of the Quaker belief, the quiet harmony of their households, their serenity of spirit, completely won his heart. Dogmas, catechisms, creeds had little interest to them or to him. War was abhorrent to their ideas. The slave trade, also, and slave holding, which were but war in disguise, were no less abhorrent to their souls; and, in regard to all these prevalent, but inhuman practices, Mr. Wallcut readily sympathized with them and adopted their views. Thomas Clarkson had already startled the world by exposing the horrors of the slave trade, and William Wilberforce had begun working in Parliament for the abolition of the wicked traffic; and, in their arduous labors, no readier or more cordial support came from any quarter than from the Quakers, though their advanced ideas and their conscientious scruples shut them out from all political and legislative action. Among Mr. Wallcut's papers is a copy of an able letter which, at a later period, he wrote to Mr. Clarkson, thanking him for his labors. It may be mentioned here, too, that when, long afterward, Mr. Garrison came out so startlingly, and at such fearful odds, in uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery, Mr. Wallcut, though then broken in health, and with his mind much impaired, felt in his heart a cordial response to his utterances; and, to the last of his life, while capable of reading any thing, he read the stirring appeals in the "Liberator."

His tendency to Quaker views was doubtless increased by a visit which he made, in 1790, to Nantucket, whither his brother Benjamin had, the year before, gone to reside. Benjamin

had just married his second wife, Elizabeth Hawes; his first wife, who had always been feeble, having died in 1788. A majority of the inhabitants of the peaceful island of Nantucket were Quakers; and it was a delight to him to visit in their families, to enjoy the simplicity of their manners, and to learn the history of the first settlement of the place, together with the difficulties to which their insulated and unwarlike position subjected them during the Revolutionary conflict. An interesting account of this visit is among his papers.

These peculiar religious views, so far as he had then adopted them, did not, however, separate him from his antiquarian friends, particularly James Freeman, Jeremy Belknap, George Richards Minot, and others like them. They were noble, generous-hearted men. Some things in him they may, perhaps, then or some years later, have thought were growing to be eccentric or whimsical. But they loved him for his simplicity of character, his obliging disposition, and his unassuming deportment. He loved them for their liberal thought, and their wish to do good in whatever ways seemed to them practicable. And, perhaps, their common interest in antiquarian research, more than any thing else, would draw them together. When, in 1790, these gentlemen, and a few others like-minded, took measures for forming this Historical Society, they asked him to join them, which he readily did. They all felt that there was peculiar reason for its existence in the state of things at that time. The country had but recently entered upon a new and untried political life. Most things were unsettled; the finances in disorder; the several States, though united, yet little amalgamated; how much was to be learned, how many difficult problems to be solved, how many perils to be encountered. In this transition period from the old to the new, when the community was looking back upon more than a century and a half of heroic patient effort, and forward to

a new and broadening future, in which these thirteen hitherto distinct provinces were united to form the nucleus of a great and mighty nation,—the thought could not but come up in reflecting minds, Is there not danger that great and valuable stores of material for present instruction and future history, that lie scattered over the land, will be lost irretrievably, if some combined effort be not made to rescue them from oblivion, to gather them together, and keep them for those that come after? Hence sprang up naturally the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Probably the formation of this Society, and his active membership in it, did much to foster and give intensity to Mr. Wallcut's interest in antiquarian research, and his ardor for collecting books and pamphlets for preservation and future usefulness. He had, before this, been earning his living by writing in the State House, where, as he says in 1820, for forty years, on small pay, he found employment, principally as an engrossing clerk, or, as it is expressed in the legislative records, as "clerk in the lobbies for the assistance of members of the Legislature." He had, long before, acquired a handsome round handwriting, in which may be found, at the State House, many documents,—proofs of the neatness and fidelity of his work there. In the intervals of his public duties he devoted himself to his favorite employment of collecting all sorts of publications, old and new, as materials for history. He massed together all that his limited means would allow. The rooms in his mother's house which he could occupy were crammed with them. He had not space for assorting and arranging them, as he would like to have done; and then his health had failed him so entirely that he felt not the energy needful for the task.

Before many years, his active work in this Society was given up; and afterward all interest in the Society on his part, and all genial bearing toward him on the part of his old friends and associates, seem to have terminated. A partial

insight as to the causes of the change may presently be reached.

His vigor, both of body and mind, he was conscious was not what it had been. In 1817, feeling that his powers of usefulness might not continue long, and remembering with gratitude his obligations to Dr. Wheelock, who had been as a father to him, he authorized the Doctor's son-in-law, the Rev. William Allen, D.D., then President of Dartmouth University, as the new charter named it, to come and take from his collection what he might please, as his remembrancer of Dartmouth, or, rather, of Dr. Wheelock. The offer was gladly accepted, and a large number of books, the cream of his collection, was carried to Hanover. The law, however, in 1819, two years afterward, decided that the new charter, with the organization formed under it, should be annulled, and that the institution at Hanover should not be called Dartmouth University, but should be recognized by its old, time-honored title of Dartmouth College; and Dr. Allen, being no longer in office, was invited to the Presidency of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine. On removing thither, Dr. Allen asked Mr. Wallcut's leave to transfer his donation to that institution; and Mr. Wallcut, feeling his obligations to be rather to the good old Dr. Wheelock and his family than to any particular place, gave his consent. His books nearly fill an alcove in the Bowdoin College Library; and the gift was handsomely acknowledged by a vote of thanks, in which it was stated that the books were very valuable, many of them hardly procurable for money.

For two years (1816 and 1817) he was Secretary to the Peace Society, in its earliest operations, under the venerable Noah Worcester, to whom, as well for the beautiful simplicity of his character as for the meekly Christian spirit of his writings, he was devotedly attached.

In the organization, shortly after this, of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, he was named as one of its members;

and, very soon, in 1820, Isaiah Thomas, Esq., of Worcester, made an application, in the name of the Antiquarian Society, to be remembered in the disposal of his books, or, at least, to state on what terms he would part with them. It is truly pathetic to read the clear and forcible statement of his condition and its difficulties which he made to Mr. Thomas, in reply to his application. Situated as he then was, after thirty-eight years' service in the State House, reduced to poverty, with impaired faculties, he still could not make up his mind to part with his beloved books, — what there were left of them after his donation to Bowdoin College, — until starvation should compel him to it.

Doubtless, there were changes in himself, coming on from an uncertain period, perhaps as far back as the middle of his days, — say 1810, — of which he himself could have no proper idea. There were eccentricities, too, which would be apt to lower people's estimate of his good sense; as when, to help live down a wicked prejudice, which, from olden times, had set apart in the gallery of the churches a pew, called the "negro pew," he would occasionally go and sit in the pew, passing round his snuff-box to the colored men or women who might chance to be there. An impropriety like this, as most people would consider such disregard of public opinion, even from a good motive, would shake their confidence in the soundness of his judgment, and, perhaps, would lead some of his old friends to say, The man is getting to be demented. Things of this sort, though of rare occurrence, in connection with a growing carelessness about his personal appearance, which his bachelor life, his impaired health, and straitened circumstances would sufficiently explain, — may together account for the coldness and alienation of some with whom he had been intimate, and with whom he had worked heartily and efficiently. Then, too, the disordered state of his physical system produced weakness, lassitude, and neglect of exercise; and these, yielded to, produced

still more disease ; so that, as he advanced in years, he had occasional ill turns when sitting in his chair, slightly epileptic, though but for a few moments at a time, and never convulsive. It was not strange that these turns, when noticed, should impress unfavorably at the State House many who had been his warm friends and supporters, and it goes far to account for the gradual lessening of the pay for his clerkly services from year to year. It was mysterious to him ; for none could unfold to him the unwelcome truth ; nor, had some kind soul attempted it, would he, perhaps, have been able to receive it. Poor, embarrassed, disheartened, — secretly plotted against, as he supposed, but bearing no ill will to any, — he struggled along.

Happily, for the partial relief of his finances, three or four years after this, — say 1825 or 1826, — the estate of his mother, who had died in 1811, having been all this time, from various causes, left unsettled, was at length adjusted ; and his portion thereof, being put into the funds of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, yielded him an annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars a year, — a sum barely sufficient for his support ; and, a few years later (in 1833), a pension for his hospital services of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents was obtained for him, through the effort of E. Haskett Derby, Esq. In all that was done for his comfort in his now enfeebled state, the kindness of his excellent friend, the late Charles W. Cartwright, should never be forgotten. Other friends, who valued and loved him as an old laborer for peace, which cause was dear to them all, and whose interest in him continued till death separated them, were the late Joshua P. Blanchard, Lewis and John Tappan, Robert Waterston, and others of kindred spirit. Once, in 1825, after receiving his quarter's annuity of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, on leaving the office he dropped and lost the whole of it. These friends immediately collected seventy dollars among themselves and a few other

friends. But, though thanking them with all his heart, he could not be prevailed upon to receive it, and his friends were compelled to take back their contributions, so kindly offered.

In 1833, at the age of seventy-five years, he had become so much enfeebled, and his memory so failed him, that one of his nephews, aided by the help and judicious advice of Mr. Cartwright, undertook the care of his uncle, whose generous and loving nature had long been dear to him.

In 1834, upon a renewed application from the Antiquarian Society, through their efficient Librarian, Christopher Columbus Baldwin, for leave to take what was now left of his historical materials, being chiefly pamphlets, he gladly consented; and Mr. Baldwin, taking them, carefully packed in boxes, to Worcester, had them judiciously assorted and bound in volumes. In a letter of thanks from the Society for the gift, dated August, 1834, he expresses his conviction that, with the exception of the collection made by the Rev. Thomas Prince, this is the most valuable ever made by any individual in New England. There are among them many publications relating to American history nowhere else to be found in the country.

In 1835, the Massachusetts Historical Society, by a vote of thanks, through the Recording Secretary, Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., acknowledged having received from him several hundred volumes. These, we had supposed, were given in former years, when he worked actively in the Society; but the Society's records would indicate that they were given at this time. Had not his health failed him, and the society and companionship of his early coworkers been withdrawn by their death, or from influences which have already been hinted at, he would, doubtless, have contributed many more.

After his nephew had assumed the care of his affairs, aided, as has been said, by his kind friend, Mr. Cartwright, and, it should be added, by the equally kind and valuable legal counsel of the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, it was found that

the annuity and the pension together furnished ample means for his comfortable support. But money can to little purpose minister to a mind diseased. After six or seven years' residence in a modest, quiet home, in what was then called Orange Lane, and a few months at the McLean Asylum, his wearied spirit was released from its worn-out body, and found its higher and better home above. His remains occupy a corner in the Strangers' Lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery; and a marble head-stone bears the following inscription, contributed by his old-time associate and friend, the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of Dorchester, who, very soon after, followed him to the spirit world:—

“HERE ARE DEPOSITED

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF

THOMAS WALLCUT,

OF BOSTON,

Who deceased June 5, 1840, aged Eighty-two.

“He was one of the earliest and most efficient members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, afterwards a contributor of books to its Library, as he had been to that of the American Antiquarian Society, and to that of Bowdoin College.

“In simplicity and godly sincerity he had his conversation in the world; was meekly submissive under trials, with Christian hope in his death.”*

R. F. W.

* A picture of Mr. Wallcut is placed in Vol. I. of Proceedings, p. 4.—Eds.

Memoir of Joseph Coolidge.

Joseph Coolidge was chosen a Resident Member of this Society on the 25th of April, 1811. He was the third of that name, in lineal descent, in Massachusetts. The first was a great-grandson of John Coolidge, an early planter on Charles River, arriving in this country in 1630, who had represented Watertown in the Colonial Legislature of 1658.

The second Joseph Coolidge (born July 27, 1747; died Oct. 6, 1820) was a merchant of integrity, enterprise, and public spirit, and early engaged in the trade with the north-west coast of America and with China. He was an ardent "Son of Liberty" at the commencement of the American Revolution. His mother was Marguerite Olivier, a daughter of Antoine Olivier, a Huguenot, who, with his relatives of the Segourné and Germaine families, embarked at La Rochelle for New England, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685.*

The third Joseph Coolidge, our member, was born in Boston, March 15, 1773. At the close of the Revolution he was sent to France for his education, and passed several years at the Royal Military College of Sorèze, near Toulouse. Entering upon active life while his father was still engaged in commercial pursuits, he became well known as a merchant. But he did not long pursue business as a profession. Having inherited a competent fortune, he early devoted himself to objects of public utility.

He was associated with the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was for many years one of its Trustees. He was for nineteen years one of the Overseers of the Poor of Boston. He took an active interest in the

* See Dr. Abiel Holmes's "Memoir of the French Protestants," Massachusetts Historical Collections, third series, Vol. II. p. 79.

Perkins Institution for the Blind, and in the Boston Athenæum, and was a member of the Massachusetts Humane Society. He was more than once a member of our State Legislature, taking an early and special interest in the introduction of railroads into Massachusetts, and expressing an entire faith in their success, while so many around him entertained doubts and misgivings. He was eminent for his hospitality and charity, and was a liberal supporter of religious institutions, without sectarianism.

Mr. Coolidge travelled extensively in Europe, after his education was completed; and, on his return to his own land, married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Bulfinch, a highly esteemed physician of Boston, and sister of Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the State House of Massachusetts, and, in 1818, of the Capitol at Washington. It was to Mr. Coolidge's oldest son, the fourth Joseph Coolidge in lineal descent, of the Class of 1817 of Harvard University, that Thomas Jefferson, whose grand-daughter he had married, presented the Desk on which the Declaration of Independence was written, as "a memorial of his affection," and which is still in his possession.*

Mr. Coolidge, our member, died on the 19th of November, 1840, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in one of the tombs under King's Chapel, in Boston, of which church he and his father had long been warmly attached members.

A just and carefully prepared notice of him and his ancestry may be seen in the Appendix to Bridgman's "Memorials of the King's Chapel Burying Ground," pp. 283-286.

R. C. W.

* This unique relic was displayed and described by our President (Mr. Winthrop), in the delivery of his Centennial Oration at the Boston Music Hall, on the 4th of July, 1876. Joseph Coolidge, to whom the desk was given, died on the 14th of December, 1879, while this volume was going through the press. — EDS.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, May 27, 1841. In the absence of the President, Hon. Judge WHITE was chosen President *pro tem*.

The record of the last meeting was read.

Donations were communicated of several hundred pamphlets from the family of our late President, Mr. Winthrop; also, from Rev. Drs. Allen, Palfrey, and Codman, Hon. James Savage, and Dr. Edward Jarvis.

Voted, That the Librarian return the thanks of the Society to the family of the late Governor Winthrop for their very acceptable donation.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts (Judge WHITE acting in the absence of Mr. Ticknor) made the following report, which was read and accepted, viz. :

The undersigned, a Committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society, appointed to examine the accounts of their Treasurer, Nahum Mitchell, for the past year, having this day performed that service, report that the accounts are well kept, properly vouched, and correctly cast, and that there appears to be a balance of seventy-eight dollars and thirty cents in favor of the Society remaining in his hands.*

I. P. DAVIS, } *Committee.*
D. A. WHITE, }

Boston, May 27, 1841.

* The total receipts for the year were \$407. Of this sum, \$208 were for the second note of Charles Brown, given in part payment for the Franklin Place estate, and \$199 for admission fees and assessments. The payments amounted to \$356.39. They included \$103.62 for note and interest to Nathan Appleton, \$37.13 for taxes, \$20 for wooden pavements, and \$6.50 for freight of books from Quebec. The balance, amounting to \$189.14, was for miscellaneous expenses and to Dr. Harris and Mr. John W. Snelling. — Eds.

Count JACOB GRÄBERG DE HEMSÖ was elected Corresponding Member.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter from Mr. Tefft, of Savannah, Georgia, which was read and referred to the Rev. Dr. Harris.

Present — Appleton, Bartlett, I. P. Davis, Harris, Lamson, Mitchell, Quincy, Ripley, White, and Willard.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, June 24, 1841. In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. LOWELL was chosen President *pro tem*.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The Librarian communicated donations from Rev. Drs. Pierce and Lamson, Professor Sparks, Dr. Edward Jarvis, Messrs. Benjamin E. Thompson, Asa A. Tufts, P. W. Chandler, Professor Rafn, M. Eugene A. Vail, and the American Philosophical Society.

He also communicated an attested copy of a Resolve of the General Assembly of Connecticut, holden on the first Wednesday of May last, by which the Secretary of State is directed to send to this Society, amongst others, "a copy of all the Acts, Resolves, and other public documents printed by order of the General Assembly."

On motion of Rev. Dr. HARRIS,

Voted, That the Corporation of Harvard College be respectfully requested to permit the box of loose papers (printed and manuscript) which accompanied the books of the Ebeling Library, and which are

supposed to be documents for continuing his "History of America," to be deposited in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society, with the intent that it may be ascertained of what they consist, and how far they may contribute, if translated from the German, to the Collections of this Society.

Mr. I. P. DAVIS stated that he might be able to obtain a sufficient sum, together with the volume of Speed (a second edition), the property of the Society, to purchase a perfect copy of the first edition, together with the supplemental volume containing charts, &c. Whereupon, it was

Voted, That Mr. Davis be authorized to procure a subscription for that purpose.

Present — C. F. Adams, Bancroft, I. P. Davis, Felt, Harris, Lowell, Mitchell, Shattuck, Sparks, Pierce, Willard, and Young.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, July 29, 1841. The President in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter from the American Ambassador at Paris, Governor Cass, acknowledging the receipt of the Secretary's letter, and saying that he would attend to the request therein contained.*

* Governor Cass's letter, dated June 8, is filed with another letter, from the "Bureau de la Statistique Générale de France," dated June 26, and addressed to the American Minister, in which mention is made of a number of volumes sent to him for the Massachusetts Historical Society. — Eds.

The Librarian communicated donations from Rev. B. B. Edwards, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Colonel Stevens, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Palfrey, Rev. George E. Ellis, Dr. Edward Jarvis, Lemuel Shattuck, Robert C. Winthrop, Esq., and the American Philosophical Society.

Voted, That the Librarian be authorized to have the entry, &c., of the second story of this building painted, &c., provided the expense shall not exceed ten dollars.

Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the whole or any part of the principal of any debt due from the Society.

The Librarian communicated to the Society his first quarterly list, pursuant to the fourth regulation adopted at the April meeting, 1841.*

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to write to the New York Historical Society, and respectfully inquire whether, among the donations made to that Society by the Hon. Mr. Gallatin, entitled "Donations on the North-East Boundary Question," in eight volumes, folio, Vol. I. containing "Journal of Commission," &c., there be any thing the property of this Society; and, if so, to request a return of the same.†

* This list is not on file. — Eds.

† The Corresponding Secretary addressed a letter to Mr. Gallatin, under date of August 12, calling his attention to the several maps, &c., lent by the Society to the Commissioners for settling the boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick, specified in the records of the Society, under date of Oct. 30, 1828, and expressing the wish that they might be returned. He spoke also of the Benson manuscript as missing from the Society's Library, saying that the Librarian unfortunately did not keep a record of all the documents loaned, and making the inquiry directed in the vote of the Society.

Mr. Gallatin replied, under date of August 16, saying he had never seen the manuscript volume referred to, neither had there been deposited in the New York Historical Society any of the maps, books, or documents received from the Historical Society or from any other institution. He stated the use that had been made of the maps received from the Society, adding that it would be impracticable to return them immediately. — Eds.

Present — The President, Felt, Harris, Jenks, Lamson, Lowell, Mitchell, Pierce, Ripley, Shattuck, Willard, and Young.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1841. The President in the chair.
The record of the last meeting was read.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter from Hon. Albert Gallatin, in answer to the Secretary's letter, touching sundry documents relating to the North-East Boundary question, in the archives of the New York Historical Society, some of which it is supposed may be the property of our Society. Whereupon, it was

Voted, To refer this correspondence and the whole subject to Messrs. Austin, Charles F. Adams, and Lowell.

The Librarian communicated donations from the Congress of the United States, Dr. Edward Jarvis, Francis Markoe, Esq., Secretary of the National Society at Washington, Rev. B. B. Edwards, Rev. Dr. Merrill, of Middlebury, Vermont, Noah Porter, Jr., Hon. Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, and Samuel T. Armstrong.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the Standing Committee for election as Resident Members: viz., Hon. Samuel Hoar, *vice* Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, deceased; Rev. George E. Ellis, of Charlestown, *vice* Hon. Alexander H. Everett, removed to Louisiana, to be President of Jefferson College; and Rev. William

Parsons Lunt, of Quincy, *vice* Rev. Dr. William Cogswell, removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, to be Professor at Dartmouth College.

Voted, That the taking by any officer of the Society of any books, manuscripts, or other documents for the Society, received at the Custom-House, Post-Office, or other quarter, be left to the discretion of such officers respectively.

The use of the Library was granted Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, for six months from the expiration of his present privilege, pursuant to his request on file.

A communication from a gentleman, under the signature of "Baltimorensis," suggesting the expediency, on the part of our Society, of "collecting, preserving, and, if important, of publishing those documents and facts that have a bearing upon the history of our common country," where there is no local authority to undertake the same, and suggesting some matters touching the early mission of the Jesuits to the Province of Maryland, was referred to Mr. Willard.

Present — The President, C. F. Adams, Appleton, Austin, Bartlett, Codman, J. Davis, I. P. Davis, Felt, Francis, Gardner, Harris, Lowell, Mitchell, Ripley, Shaw, Tucker, Willard, and Young.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, Sept. 30, 1841. In the absence of the President, the Rev. Dr. LOWELL was called to the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

Mr. SHATTUCK, in the absence of the Recording Secretary, was chosen Recording Secretary *pro tempore*.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter from the Minister of Commerce of France, announcing a donation to the Society of the Statistical Documents published by the French Government.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary prepare a form of letter of thanks, acknowledging donations to the Society.

The Librarian communicated donations from Messrs. A. Moreau de Jaunis, Edward Jarvis, Eugene A. Vail, Alden Bradford, Alexander H. Everett, P. W. Chandler, Daniel Sargent, the Editors of the "American Quarterly Register," Rev. Messrs. B. B. Edwards and Thomas A. Merrill, the State of Connecticut, and from Messrs. Adams, Winthrop, and Gray, of this Society.

Voted, That Mr. I. P. Davis be authorized to have the daguerreo-type portrait of Hon. F. C. Gray framed, for the purpose of being placed in the room of the Society.

A communication was made on the part of Mr. Snelling, engaged in the Library, relative to his services therein during the last year. Whereupon,

Voted, That he continue in the service of the Society as he has hitherto done.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for Resident Members,—Mr. LAMSON, Scrutinizing Committee,—

and the following gentlemen were chosen: viz., Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, *vice* Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, deceased; and Rev. WILLIAM PARSONS LUNT, of Quincy, *vice* Rev. Dr. William Cogswell, removed to Hanover, New Hampshire.

Present — I. P. Davis, Felt, Francis, Hale, Harris, Jenks, Lamson, Lowell, Mitchell, Pierce, Shattuck, and Winthrop.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, Oct. 28, 1841. The President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The Librarian communicated donations from Charles F. Adams, Esq., Henry Barnard, Jr., Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, Samuel Wells, Esq., of Northampton, Professors Silliman and Sparks, Rev. Dr. Palfrey, and Mrs. Williams; also, a perfect copy of Purchas's "Pilgrims," from Hon. F. C. Gray.

Professor SPARKS presented an engraved portrait, neatly framed, of the late Rev. Dr. Gordon, and stated that it was pronounced by Mrs. Kimball, of England, who knew Dr. Gordon well, to be an excellent likeness.

Mr. AUSTIN, the Chairman of the Committee on the subject of the documents of the Society relating to the North-East Boundary question, introduced a Resolve, which was read and accepted, and is as follows, viz.:

Resolved, That a copy of Mr. Gallatin's letter to the Corresponding Secretary be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, and that the Government of the United States through him

be respectfully requested to cause such of our books and maps as are in its possession to be speedily returned to us, and to make a just and reasonable compensation for that part of our property which it has placed beyond its control, or otherwise disposed of for the public service.

Voted, That the whole subject be committed to the same Committee, to take such measures as they may deem best to carry into effect the Resolve, and procure a restoration of the property of the Society.

Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS, of Charlestown, was chosen a Resident Member, *vice* Hon. Alexander H. Everett, removed from the Commonwealth, — Messrs. BARTLETT and WINTHROP, Scrutinizing Committee.

Voted, That as the time appointed for the annual Thanksgiving falls on the day of the stated meeting of the Society, the next meeting be held on Thursday previous, November 18.

Present — The President, C. F. Adams, Appleton, Austin, Bartlett, Codman, Felt, Francis, Gibbs, Harris, Jenks, Lamson, Lowell, Mitchell, Pierce, Shattuck, Sparks, White, Willard, Winthrop, and Young.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, Nov. 18, 1841. The President in the chair.
The record of the last meeting was read.

The Librarian communicated donations from the New York Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, Rev. Dr. Francis, Rev. Samuel Ripley, and Joseph E. Worcester, Esq.

The Recording Secretary communicated a letter from Hon. Charles Jackson, resigning his place in the Society, which resignation was accepted.

The Standing Committee nominated Hon. John C. Gray, of Boston, to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Dr. LOWELL, Messrs. FELT and GRAY were added to the Committee on Lectures.

Dr. COGSWELL, on behalf of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences, established in New Hampshire, requested a copy of the Society's Collections, so far as they can be supplied, which request was referred to the President and Librarian.*

The Recording Secretary communicated a donation by the Rev. William Ware, of Cambridge, of the papers of the late Colonel James Wemyss, of New York.

Voted, To refer the same to the Publishing Committee.

Present — The President, C. F. Adams, J. Q. Adams, Austin, Codman, J. Davis, I. P. Davis, Felt, Francis, Gray, Harris, Jenks, Lowell, Mitchell, Pierce, Ripley, Saltonstall, Shattuck, White, Willard, Winthrop, and Young; also, Dr. Cogswell, Corresponding Member.

* This Society was established at Hanover, New Hampshire. It will be seen, further on, that the Historical Society complied with Dr. Cogswell's request. Under date of March 23, 1842, he acknowledged the receipt of twenty volumes of Collections. — Eds.

MONTHLY MEETING.

Thursday, Dec. 30, 1841. The President in the chair.
The record of the last meeting was read.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter of acceptance from Mr. Hoar; and Mr. Ellis, who was present, signified his acceptance.

The Librarian communicated donations from the President, Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Henry Colman, Dr. Jarvis, of Kentucky, Peleg W. Chandler, Theron Metcalf, and Isaiah W. P. Lewis, Esqs.

The Committee, on the request of the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, made at the last meeting, reported that the request be complied with, with the exception of Vols. VI. and VII. of the first series, Vols. I., IV., V., VI., and X. of the second series, and Vol. I. of the third series. They also recommended that Hubbard's History be charged at three dollars, instead of two, as has been done when included in the series; and that the volumes above named, of which there are but few copies, and of Vol. I., third series, and Vol. X., second series, no copy, be put into one of the Cabinets, and not disposed of but by a special vote of the Society. This report was read and accepted, and is on file.

HON. JOHN C. GRAY was elected Resident Member, *vice* Hon. Charles Jackson, resigned, — Messrs. BARTLETT and C. F. ADAMS, Scrutinizing Committee.

The Librarian announced the reception from Washington of Faden's map, the property of the Society, which was lent to the United States Government, Nov.

11, 1828, to be used on the arbitration of the North-East Boundary question. Also, a donation from the Department of State of a printed folio volume, containing the statement of the case on the part of the United States on that question, and printed in 1829.

Mr. BANCROFT requested the loan of certain of the medallions of the Society, for the purpose of having them engraved.

Voted, That the same be referred to the President and Cabinet-Keeper, with authority to grant the permission at their discretion.

Present—The President, C. F. Adams, Bancroft, Bartlett, Ellis, Felt, Francis, Gardner, Gibbs, Harris, Lowell, Pierce, Ripley, Shattuck, White, Willard, Worcester, and Young.

MONTHLY MEETING, JANUARY, 1842.

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1842. The President in the chair.
The record of the last meeting was read.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated a letter from Rev. Mr. Lunt, accepting his election as Resident Member at the September meeting, *vice* Rev. Dr. Cogswell.

The Librarian communicated donations from George Bancroft, Esq., Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. James Savage, Dr. Porter, of Plainfield, Rev. Dr. Palfrey, Samuel Wells, Esq., the American Philosophical Society, and the Independent Company of Cadets.

Rev. Dr. Harris nominated Rev. Charles Burroughs,